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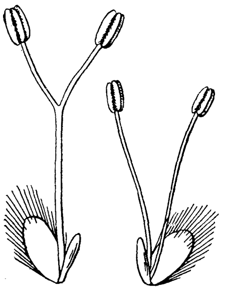
in any of the more recent works, such as those of Macoun and Provancher; and we are led to ask if this can be a recent introduction to our flora, or is it an old resident that has been wholly overlooked? The fact that it has not been found elsewhere in a district well known to local botanists, and that it occupies a very small tract, would seem to be opposed to the latter alternative.

D. P. PENHALLOW.

MONTREAL, October, 1893.

Botanical Notes.

Cohesion of the Filaments in Salix myrtilloides.—Dr. Masters, in his Vegetable Teratology, records two examples of the cohesion of stamens in the genus *Salix*. He remarks, without mentioning the way in which the stamens are united, that this monstrosity exists normally in *S. monandra*. His other case is *S. calyculata*, in which Professor Anderson found the stamens joined so as to form a tube.



While examining some specimens of *S. myrtilloides*, collected near Royal Oak, Oakland county, Mich., by Dr. Wright, the filaments of all the stamens of the male flowers on one branch were found to be united for about two-thirds of their length, whence they separated and were developed in the usual manner. The accompanying figure shows two male flowers, the smaller one taken from a normal catkin of *S. myrtilloides;* the larger is from the specimen referred to above and shows the filaments united as described.

JOHN K. SMALL.

*Notes on Cicuta maculata.**—Members of the Botanical Club are aware of the widespread belief that cultivated parsnip when running wild is supposed to be poisonous. This, I think, has been set at rest by Professor Power's excellent investigation. Through Mr. Eugene Brown, a graduate of the Iowa Agricultural College,

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* Read by title before the Botanical Club, A. A. A. S. Madison meeting, August 1893.

I was permitted last spring to examine some roots in a case in which three children had consumed "Wild Parsnip." There were three boys respectively 5, 7 and 9 years of age. They were taken sick about one hour after eating the "Parsnip." The specimens sent me were excellently developed, and proved to be *Cicuta maculata*. Much of wild parsnip referred to commonly in Iowa is this species, and not the *Pastinaca sativa*. I might also report that I have eaten the wild *Pastinaca sativa* without injurious effects.

L. H. PAMMEL.

North American Fungi, Century XXX.—J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart. This, the 30th volume of the N. A. F., comes to hand in the neat form that has characterized all the preceding "Centuries." The volume contains a great variety of species ranging from *Æcidium* to *Venturia*, as shown by the alphabetical index. By groups, the "Century" opens with *Marasmus ramealis*, collected in West Virginia, by L. W. Nuttall (a strong botanical name) and closes with "3,000 *Hadotrichum Blasdalei*, Sacc. (in literis) on *Vicia gigantea*, Mill Valley, Cal., May, 1893, W. C. Blasdale." Several new species now first see the light as *Physalospora agrifolia*, E. and E., on leaves of *Quercus agrifolia*, Cal., W. C. Blasdale; *Leptosphæria occidentalis*, E. and E., on *Panicum Crus-galli*, Kansas, E. Bartholomew. In passing it may be said that the two above named persons have furnished a large number of interesting specimens. *Puccinia Blasdalei*, Diet. and Hol. (No. 2989) is another new species in which the California mycologist is honored. It was found by Mr. Blasdale on (?) *Allium serratum* in California in May of the present year. In like manner the Kansas collector gets full credit in No. "2990 *Puccinia Bartholomi*, Diet. Hedwigia, 1892, p. 290." On *Bouteloua oligostachya*, Rockport, Kas., January, 1893, E. Bartholomew." The editors of the N. A. F. present a new rust of their own in *Puccinia heterantha*, E. and E., on *Œnothera ovata*, collected by Blasdale in California, with specimens of laboratory cultures of its *Æcidium*, made by the discoverer. Also No. 2985 *Uromyces Chlorogali*, n. sp. (no authority given) on a *Chlorogalum*, a Blasdale-California find. There is a new smut, namely: No. 2983 *Urocystis Waldsteiniæ*, Pk. on *Waldsteinia fragarioides*, by C. L. Shear, an active worker in mycology at Alcove, N. Y. There is a good supply of the *Cer-*

cosporas, *Septorias* and *Phyllostictas* and *Peronospora Corydalis*, De By., is distributed. Near the last, but not least, are the teleutospore and æcidium forms of *Gymnosporangium globosum*, Farl.

B. D. H.

Duplicate Binomials.—My attention has recently been drawn to the use of specific names identical with the generic by H. Karsten, in his " Deutsche Flora," a pharmaceutical work of great value published in Berlin (?) from 1880 to 1883. As this antedates their acceptance in America, I here abstract those which apply to indigenous or introduced American plants. Our copy does not indicate the exact dates of the pages. Presumably the book was published in parts, and reference to an unbound copy will most likely be necessary for closer approximation than that given above.

Aruncus Aruncus (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 779.
Batatas Batatas (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 973.
Cakile Cakile (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 663.
Catalpa Catalpa (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 927.
Corallorhiza Corallorhiza (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 448.
Coronopus Coronopus (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 673.
Eragrostis Eragrostis (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 389.
Fagopyrum Fagopyrum (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 522.
Hepatica Hepatica (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 559.
Lappula Lappula (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 979.
Linaria Linaria (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 947.
Negundo Negundo (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 596.
Opuntia Opuntia (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 888.
Petasites Petasites (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 1062.
Petroselinum Petroselinum (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 831.
Phragmites Phragmites (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 379.
Sassafras Sassafras (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 505.
Scolopendrium Scolopendrium (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 278.
Sorghum Sorghum (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 367.
Taraxacum Taraxacum (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 1138.
Vincetoxicum Vincetoxicum (L.) Karst. Deutsche Flora, p. 1030.

N. L. B.